

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 7, 1795.

M A Y E N C E, February 19.

HE defections from the enemy daily continue, and according to the report of the deserters, the French army suffers prodigiously from the want of provisions and sickness. We are assured, that in several places there are heaps of dead bodies of five or six hundred, which cannot be interred, from the impossibility of opening the ground, the frost having penetrated to a great depth. The pestilential smell from these depots, infects the air to such a degree, that many die in consequence.

H A N O V E R, February 4.

The intention of the allies is to send an army of 100,000 men into the field, and to draw a cordon to protect their dominions. The landgrave of Hesse Cassel brings 15,000 men, and has promised 30,000 if England will give the money for this purpose. The Hessian general Oynhausen was sent to England. The whole Hanoverian militia has marched to the frontiers.

R O T T E R D A M, January 21.

The militia (Schutzevroude) who have done service since the revolution in 1788, in this town, were disbanded yesterday—their arms were taken away from them and given to the militia which had been disbanded by them in that year—the latter mounted guard this morning. A publication has just been issued, prohibiting the wearing of the Orange cockade; nothing but the national cockade is worn at present.

A division of French troops made their entry into our town this afternoon; they were accompanied by a crowd of citizens. Several bands of musicians in the town joined their military band, amid the ringing of all the church bells, and the rejoicing passed away in the greatest order.

Jan. 24. Two other publications have been issued by the magistrates of Rotterdam, upon a request from the commander general of the French army; the first, that a list shall be given in within twenty-four hours, at the town house, by every citizen who is in possession of property belonging to the British nation. The second was an order not to sell any wine, brandy, nor any other strong liquors, to the French troops.

A M S T E R D A M, January 24.

A number of French troops arrive yet daily, among others there arrived the corps called Batave, which is composed of the Dutch patriots who had emigrated to France in the year 1788.

A proclamation was yesterday issued by the representatives of the French people, advising the election of a mayor and a deputy-mayor, an attorney-general, and four committees, for the administration of the town. The committees will be, the committee of general safety, of public weal, of execution of justice, and of commerce and navigation.

Jan. 29. Since the French have entered this town, the strictest order has reigned in every corner, and the severest discipline is observed among the former.

N A P L E S, March 6.

On Sunday last a courier was dispatched from Dublin, stating, that Mr. Grattan, and Sir John Parnell were to set out for England the next day to bear testimony to the true terms of the agreement made between Earl Fitzwilliam and Mr. Pitt for the government of Ireland. They were witnesses of the arrangement, and they come to prove that the articles have been faithfully kept by Earl Fitzwilliam to the latter, and that Mr. Pitt, in the violent measure which has thrown Ireland into such disorder, and which threatens its separation from the British crown, is as contrary to personal honour as it is to public policy. The friends of Mr. Pitt deny this charge, and the parties are now ranged in opposition to each other, breathing mutual enmity.

Letter from Arnaud, secretary to Duport, representative of the people in the department of the Lower Seine.

"You will be pleased to make as public as possible the news, that the war of La Vendee is happily terminated, as you will see by the submission of the generals and soldiers which I send you, and which has just been received by the representative. Marks the effect of a government which pardons error, and wishes to find none but brothers."

ARNAUD.

March 9. Lord Grenville has had a conference with the two Dutch commissioners, at the conclusion of which the latter sent off their secretary to the Hague, to give an account of the answer of the English minister. It is said that his answer was, "That the British government would deliver up the Dutch vessels seized, and take off the embargo, as soon as the Dutch should deliver up the English vessels taken by the French in the ports of Holland; that this was grounded on fair and just principles, for the States General,

either were the sovereigns of the United States, and could restore the ships actually in their ports, or they were a conquered people, now making a part of France, and their property was legal seizure."

We yesterday mentioned our having letters from Francfort of the 11th ult. which mentioned that since the return of Mr. Hainier from Paris, where he had been for four days with the committee of public weal, to Basle, in Switzerland, things augured favourably for peace. We can now say, upon good authority, that peace is actually concluded between the king of Prussia and the French republic.

March 11. There are letters in town from Paris of the 4th inst. We understand that the Paris papers of the 3d, contain the official account of the detachment of six ships of the line and several frigates on one expedition, and of four ships and several frigates on another.—The one squadron with six months provision on board, and the other with eight. This appears to be directed to the West and East Indies.

The same papers give an account of fresh disturbances at Marseilles.

E D I N B U R G H, March 2.

We learn, that count Stahrenberg has received intelligence by the last messenger from Vienna, that the field equipage of his Imperial majesty is ordered to be got ready, and that this monarch intends in the month of May to be at the head of his army.

The order of government prohibiting the clearing out of American vessels from any of the British ports, for France, after being in force for a few days, was, on a remonstrance being made on the subject, suspended on the 10th of January. The vessels were then allowed to proceed, bonds being first given, for double the amount of their cargoes, that the goods should be landed according to their clearance, and that no article should be taken on board that was the produce and manufacture of Great-Britain.

The American minister, Mr. Jay, is said to be extremely respected by all ranks of people in Great-Britain. His conduct has been uniformly tempered, manly, and sensible.

H A R W I C H, February 23.

"Yesterday morning a Dutch fishing vessel from Scheveling, arrived here with a flag of truce.

"The above vessel came express with three foreign persons from the Hague, one of whom is a commissioner from the States General, charged with dispatches for our government, and the others with dispatches from the Dutch East-India Company for the Dutch ambassador in London.

"These gentlemen assert, that every thing remains perfectly quiet at present in Holland; and that no depredations of any kind have been committed by the French army."

Feb. 26. In Sweden it has been determined that an encampment shall be formed of 30,000 men, whether to guard against any probable external or internal commotion, we know not.

The French troops in Holland are stated to amount to 110,000 men, divided in two columns. One extends on the left of Holland, taking all the towns; the other, composed of 50,000 men, with a numerous artillery, advances from Arnheim, along the banks of the Yssel. Another small body of French troops march from Cleves towards the Rhine, on the side of Emmerick, in order to alarm the Austrian advanced posts in that quarter.

G L O U C E S T E R, (Eng.) March 2.

A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Tewkesbury, in this county, has lately sold for 100 guineas, an OX of most uncommon size, and which was bred by the late Mr. Berrington, of Devereux Wootton, Herefordshire. His weight on the machine is one ton fourteen hundred and seven pounds; height 19 hands; girth 21 feet 6 inches; length from the brow to the drop of the tail, nine feet six inches; and is supposed to be the largest ever bred.

D U B L I N, February 25.

According to some late accounts, 16 of the French fleet returned to Brest without much damage, and two more were towed in dismasted. Twelve are known to have been equipped for two expeditions, and are supposed to have parted company in a certain latitude. The rest, except one, instead of two as formerly reported to have foundered at sea, got into l'Orient. The value of British merchantmen sent into French ports, or destroyed in the course of the cruise is estimated in the city at half a million!!!—Such are the blessings of an able and vigilant administration.

The Caledonian, from New-Brumwick for Plymouth, laden with masts, yards, bowsprits, spars, &c. is taken by the French and carried into Brest. Her cargo, the largest and finest perhaps ever shipped in one bottom, will be sufficient to equip ten sail of the

line, or to repair the whole damage sustained by the French fleet in their late cruise.

Earl Moira, it is said, is shortly to embark for this kingdom, with his whole army, consisting of about 25,000 men.

A review of the last seven days business, in the house of commons certainly does no little honour to the sincerity and patriotism of administration.

A removal of the death tax from the poor.

The abolition of excise on the brewery.

The annihilation of the police.

And the establishment of a responsible treasury board—form, beyond a doubt, the most glorious week's work which Ireland has ever seen.

So long as men in power promote such measures, it will be vain to say they have changed their principles with their situations.

March 5. Our reports respecting the present embarrassment of affairs are various.—We cannot answer for the truth of them; our wishes are for a fair and honourable administration, regarding measures, not men; hoping for the tranquillity of the country, but at the same time trusting that the great principles of the reformation and revolution will not be giddily abandoned.

Defenders.—Within these last three months, the depredations committed by these misguided men, have exceeded the total of all former outrages. A large portion of the counties of Cavan, Roscommon, and Sligo, are actually in a state of insurrection; vast hordes of them have now emigrated into Westmeath. On Wednesday last, several houses in that county were forcibly broke open and robbed of cash and other articles of value; among others, the houses of Mr. Joseph McCutchen, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Egerton; and such is the panic spread by the banditti, that numerous families have removed their cash and plate to the town of Mullingar.

L O N D O N, February 24.

The Amsterdam Gazette, of the sixth instant, contains the following passage:—"By an extraordinary opportunity we learn from Paris, that the news of the revolution in this town has caused universal joy in the national convention; and that deputies from Berlin have arrived there, to negotiate a peace between the king of Prussia and the French republic."

By the last private advices that came from Holland, we hear, that their new and good allies, the French, have made another requisition in specie of one million and a half, which, with the fourteen hundred thousand pounds in goods already obtained, make the first fraternal squeeze little short of three millions.

The same advices add, that some of the principals of the late Anti-Stadholderian party beginning to see the error of inviting a foreign nation to settle their domestic differences, and expressing themselves rather too freely on that subject, have been put under an arrest, and their property, pro tempore, confiscated.

Feb. 26. Accounts from Poland, by the way of Vienna, affirm, that the consequence of a late extraordinary exchange of couriers between Austria and Russia has been a final division of that unhappy country, so far as to exterminate even its name from the list of independent states upon the continent; a convention having been formally exchanged among the co-dividing powers; according to which it is agreed upon, that Austria shall possess the Palatinates of Sandomir, Lublin, Chelm, and Cracovia, with the city of that name. In consequence of the new arrangement the Austrians in Galicia, to the number of 60,000 under general Harcourt, were ordered to march to take possession of the new territory; and a colonel Fleischer, of the corps of engineers, was to go from Vienna, to form the necessary lines of demarcation.—In the above mentioned Palatinates, the Austrian commandants had already begun to receive the customary taxes, &c. for the emperor's use, and to charge the inhabitants for the maintenance of the troops. He had also laid on an extraordinary impost for six months to come, commencing in January, 1795; it was likewise expected, that an oath of allegiance to the emperor would be shortly administered.—The Prussian commander-in-chief has fixed his residence at Bailstock, where he receives the duties, &c. formerly paid to the republic.

Masovia, and all the Palatinates remaining on the confines of South and West-Prussia, fall to that power; while Russia takes possession of the grand duchy of Lithuania, Courland, and Samogitia. The Russian troops were in motion for that purpose when the last intelligence came away.

It is added, that upon condition that the Austrians maintain 60,000 men in Poland, the emperor has engaged to send 40,000 coffacks; and 25,000 other troops, to act against the French upon the Rhine.

Feb. 27. On Wednesday the grand fleet under Earl Howe, anchored at Spithead, after having seen the valuable convoys that sailed under its protection, safe to a certain latitude. During this short cruise, they took a French brig of war, which they have brought in with them.